

In the Claims:

Claims 3-7 and 11-15 are amended herein. New claims 16-57 are added.

1. (original) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure in which a grout can that is installed over an anchorage in such a manner as to cover the whole anchorage is filled with a grout as a cement or non-cement anti-corrosive filler for anti-corrosive protection of a tendon member and an anchoring device,

wherein the grout can is made of a transparent material.

2. (original) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 1, wherein the transparent material constituting the grout can is at least one selected from the group consisting of polyethylenes and derivatives thereof, polypropylenes, polystyrenes, polycarbonates, polymethyl methacrylates, and polyvinyl chlorides.

3. (currently amended) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 1 ~~or 2~~, wherein the transparent material constituting the grout can consists essentially of an ionomer resin, wherein the ionomer resin is an α -olefin- α , B-unsaturated carboxylic acid copolymer having carboxyl groups neutralized with metal ions.

4. (currently amended) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to ~~any one of claims 1 to 3~~ claim 1, wherein the grout can is a half-cut hollow spherical member having a ring-shaped rib at an upper edge thereof.

5. (currently amended) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to ~~any one of claims 1 to 3~~ claim 1, wherein the grout can is a cylindrical member, one end of which is closed, the cylindrical member having a ring-shaped rib at an upper edge thereof and a half-cut hollow spherical portion at a bottom thereof.

6. (currently amended) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to ~~any one of claims 1 to 5~~ claim 1, wherein an outer surface of the grout can has been formed into an uneven surface so as to be easily adherable to post-placed concrete or mortar.

7. (currently amended) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to ~~any one of claims 1 to 6~~ claim 1, wherein the grout can is made of an electrically insulating material.

8. (original) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure, comprising the steps of:

installing a grout can made of a transparent material over an anchorage to cover the whole anchorage with the grout can; and fully filling the grout can with a grout as a cement or non-cement anti-corrosive filler for anti-corrosive protection of a tendon member and an anchoring device while visually observing a filling condition of the grout in the grout can from outside.

9. (original) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 8, wherein the transparent material constituting the grout can is at least one selected from the group consisting of polyethylenes and derivatives thereof, polypropylenes, polystyrenes, polycarbonates, polymethyl methacrylates, and polyvinyl chlorides.

10. (original) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 8, wherein the transparent material constituting the grout can consists essentially of an ionomer resin, wherein the ionomer resin is an α -olefin- α , B-unsaturated carboxylic acid copolymer having carboxyl groups neutralized with metal ions.

11. (currently amended) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to ~~any one of claims 8 to 10~~ claim 8, wherein the grout can is a half-cut hollow spherical member having a ring-shaped rib at an upper edge thereof.

12. (currently amended) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to ~~any one of claims 8 to 10~~ claim 8, wherein the grout can is a cylindrical member, one end of which is closed, the cylindrical member having a ring-shaped rib at an upper edge thereof and a half-cut hollow spherical portion at a bottom thereof.

13. (currently amended) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to ~~any one of claims 8 to 12~~ claim 8, wherein an outer surface of the grout can has been formed into an uneven surface so as to be easily adherable to post-placed concrete or mortar.

14. (currently amended) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to ~~any one of claims 8 to 13~~ claim 8, wherein the grout can is made of an electrically insulating material.

15. (currently amended) A grout can made of a transparent material as claimed in ~~any one of claims 1 to 13~~ claim 1, which is used in a tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure or a production thereof.

16. (new) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 2, wherein the transparent material constituting the grout can consists essentially of an ionomer resin, wherein the ionomer resin is an α -olefin- α , B-

unsaturated carboxylic acid copolymer having carboxyl groups neutralized with metal ions.

17. (new) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 2, wherein the grout can is a half-cut hollow spherical member having a ring-shaped rib at an upper edge thereof.

18 (new) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 3, wherein the grout can is a half-cut hollow spherical member having a ring-shaped rib at an upper edge thereof.

19. (new) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 16, wherein the grout can is a half-cut hollow spherical member having a ring-shaped rib at an upper edge thereof.

20. (new) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 2, wherein the grout can is a cylindrical member, one end of which is closed, the cylindrical member having a ring-shaped rib at an upper edge thereof and a half-cut hollow spherical portion at a bottom thereof.

21. (new) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 3, wherein the grout can is a cylindrical member, one end of which is closed, the cylindrical

member having a ring-shaped rib at an upper edge thereof and a half-cut hollow spherical portion at a bottom thereof.

22. (new) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 16, wherein the grout can is a cylindrical member, one end of which is closed, the cylindrical member having a ring-shaped rib at an upper edge thereof and a half-cut hollow spherical portion at a bottom thereof.

23. (new) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 2, wherein an outer surface of the grout can has been formed into an uneven surface so as to be easily adherable to post-placed concrete or mortar.

24. (new) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 3, wherein an outer surface of the grout can has been formed into an uneven surface so as to be easily adherable to post-placed concrete or mortar.

25. (new) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 4, wherein an outer surface of the grout can has been formed into an uneven surface so as to be easily adherable to post-placed concrete or mortar.

26. (new) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 5, wherein an outer surface

of the grout can has been formed into an uneven surface so as to be easily adherable to post-placed concrete or mortar.

27. (new) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 6, wherein an outer surface of the grout can has been formed into an uneven surface so as to be easily adherable to post-placed concrete or mortar.

28. (new) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 2, wherein the grout can is made of an electrically insulating material.

29. (new) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 3, wherein the grout can is made of an electrically insulating material.

30. (new) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 4, wherein the grout can is made of an electrically insulating material.

31. (new) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 5, wherein the grout can is made of an electrically insulating material.

32. (new) A tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 6, wherein the grout can is made of an electrically insulating material.

33. (new) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 9, wherein the grout can is a half-cut hollow spherical member having a ring-shaped rib at an upper edge thereof.

34. (new) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 10, wherein the grout can is a half-cut hollow spherical member having a ring-shaped rib at an upper edge thereof.

35. (new) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 9, wherein the grout can is a cylindrical member, one end of which is closed, the cylindrical member having a ring-shaped rib at an upper edge thereof and a half-cut hollow spherical portion at a bottom thereof.

36. (new) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 10, wherein the grout can is a cylindrical member, one end of which is closed, the cylindrical member having a ring-shaped rib at an upper edge thereof and a half-cut hollow spherical portion at a bottom thereof.

37. (new) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 9, wherein an outer surface of the grout can has been formed into an uneven

surface so as to be easily adherable to post-placed concrete or mortar.

38. (new) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 10, wherein an outer surface of the grout can has been formed into an uneven surface so as to be easily adherable to post-placed concrete or mortar.

39. (new) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 11, wherein an outer surface of the grout can has been formed into an uneven surface so as to be easily adherable to post-placed concrete or mortar.

40. (new) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 12, wherein an outer surface of the grout can has been formed into an uneven surface so as to be easily adherable to post-placed concrete or mortar.

41. (new) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 9, wherein the grout can is made of an electrically insulating material.

42. (new) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 10, wherein the grout can is made of an electrically insulating material.

43. (new) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 11, wherein the grout can is made of an electrically insulating material.

44. (new) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 12, wherein the grout can is made of an electrically insulating material.

45. (new) A method of constructing a tensioned end of a prestressed-concrete structure according to claim 13, wherein the grout can is made of an electrically insulating material.

46. (new) A grout can made of a transparent material as claimed in claim 2, which is used in a tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure or a production thereof.

47. (new) A grout can made of a transparent material as claimed in claim 3, which is used in a tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure or a production thereof.

48. (new) A grout can made of a transparent material as claimed in claim 4, which is used in a tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure or a production thereof.

49. (new) A grout can made of a transparent material as claimed in claim 5, which is used in a tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure or a production thereof.

50. (new) A grout can made of a transparent material as claimed in claim 6, which is used in a tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure or a production thereof.

51. (new) A grout can made of a transparent material as claimed in claim 7, which is used in a tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure or a production thereof.

52. (new) A grout can made of a transparent material as claimed in claim 8, which is used in a tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure or a production thereof.

53. (new) A grout can made of a transparent material as claimed in claim 9, which is used in a tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure or a production thereof.

54. (new) A grout can made of a transparent material as claimed in claim 10, which is used in a tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure or a production thereof.

55. (new) A grout can made of a transparent material as claimed in claim 11, which is used in a tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure or a production thereof.

56. (new) A grout can made of a transparent material as claimed in claim 12, which is used in a tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure or a production thereof.

57. (new) A grout can made of a transparent material as claimed in claim 13, which is used in a tensioned end structure of a prestressed-concrete structure or a production thereof.